The Spirit of Financial Change in the Senates

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY

Army Reductions-Cutting Down Appropriations.

> SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874.

GRORGIA AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas, presented a petition of the colored citizens of Atlanta, Ga., deny-

ing the statement by Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his speech in the House of Representatives, that the colored people of that State did not desire the passage of the Civis Rights bill, and a resolution of the Georgia Legislature to the same effect, stating that both were without loundation in fact. Re-

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., presented a resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably on the bill providing or arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States.

Also the bill amendatory of the act to establish a military prison

Also the bill in relation to brevet appointments

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of those bills. He reported favorably on the bill to increase the

number of paymasters in the army. Placed on the PUBLIC LANDS IN MICHIGAN. Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill for the restoration to the market of certain lands in

Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Indian Mr. Goldthwaite, (dem.) of Ala., introduced a bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, imposing a fax of ten per cent on the circulation of State bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

CALIFORNIA LANDS. Mr. Sargent, rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill in relation to the equitable and legal rights of parties to certain lands in California.

Mr. Sargent's bill for the relief of Point San José settlers, introduced in the House yesterday, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

JOSÉ SELLERS, INTOQUESE IN THE FEBRE OF POINT SAN JOSÉ SELLERS, INTOQUESE IN THE HEADS.

WITAH LANDS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (FP.) OI COND., Introduced a bill for the restoration to market of certain lands in Utah Territory. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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Mr. BUCKINGHAM, In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, the Spanish Fork, Corn Creek, Deep Creek and San Pete Indian reservations, in said Territory.

Mr. MORNILL, (FP.) of VI., Introduced a resolution, authorizing the President of the Senate to appoint an operator in the Senate wing for the telegraph connecting the Capitol and executive departments of the government. Agreed to.

Mr. CONKLING, (FP.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the marine insurance companies and citizens of New York in relation to the Hydrographic Office under the Navy Department and the importance of its work to commerce, and asking for appropriations to encourage and strengthen that service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WEST, (FP.) of La., asked that the bill to culitate the execution and protection of certain yorks of improvement at the mouth of the Mississistic River be considered.

Jr. THURMAN, (FP.) of Ohio, now the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Sirgent yesterday in relation to certain guarantee teposits of mail contractors in the Post Office Department. Passed.

REDEMITIVE AND REFIGUR OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman (FP.), of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. Sirgent yesterday in relation to certain guarantee teposits of mail contractors in the Post Office Department. Passed.

REDEMITIVE AND REFIGUR OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman (FP.), of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, clearing Tie Calendar, and that for the relief of William H. Vesey was taken up. Pending a vote the morning hour expired

THE MYSTERIES OF JOURNALISM.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn. said he observed in Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn..said he observed in a New York newspaper an article which purported to be an abstract of a report made to the Senate by the Committee on Transportation. The fact was that the committee had not yet considered its report, having had no meeting for some days. He (Mr. Windom) had prepared abstracts of certain judicial decisions on the subject before the committee and had them printed solely for the convenience of the members of the committee, and he supposed that that paper was a private one and had not received the sanction of any member of the committee. No one was responsible for it but himself, and he did not know how the paper was obtained.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill amendatory of the act of 1870, in relation to the increase in circulation of national bank notes, and stated the object of this bill was to have a more equal distribution of the currency by the withdrawal of \$25,000,000 from the States in excess and the distribution of it in the West and South among the States deficient. He said the bill met the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Compiroler of Currency and every member of the Finance Committee, and he would call it up for action at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

3-That from and after the passage of this act it shall beawing from and after the passage of this act it is shall beawing for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue citidating noies in the manner and proportion now precided by law to associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less that their proportion of circulation, under an approximent made on the basis of populatin and of wealth, as shown by the returns f the census of 1870, provided that the whole amount if circulation issued to such banking associations and redeemed from banking associations held the provisions of this act shall not exceed \$25,000,160 and that such circulation shall, from time to time, be rithdrawn and redeemed only as it shall be necessar to supply banks in those States having less than thelapportionment.

hecessif to supply banks in those States having less than the happortionment.

TE RESPONSIBILITY OF SHIPOWNERS.

Mr. Bdy, (dem.) of Mo., introduced a bill to extend the provisions and limitations of the act limiting the liability of shipowners, approved March 3,851, to all vessels required to be inspected by act of bongress, and to all claims for loss of life or persoal injury, both as against the owner or chartere, and the captain, mate, engineer and billot the of.

hartere, and the enptain, that the theory is the of.

A NAONAL BUREAU OF HEALTH PROPOSED.

Mr. SAINT introduced a bill, which was referred to the Comittee on Education and Labor, to establish a tureau of Health. It proposes to establish a tureau of Health. lish at Wanington, under the direction of the in-terior Diarriment, a Bureau of Health, the gen-eral desit and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffusamong the people of the United States useful immation on subjects connected with the presystion of public health, and to Assist. Wenever called upon, in the several

CONGRESS. States and Territories, in the establishment of efficient sanitary and quarantine systems and regulations. The bureau is to be in charge of a Commissioner, to be appointed at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, and who is to be assisted by three

per annum, and who is to be assisted by three clerks.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, and Mr. EDMUNDS explained the amendments thereto beretofore published. The amendments were considered seriatim, and the first six sections of the amended act were agreed to as reported by the Judiciary Committee without change, the two most important of which provides no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per cent of the claims proved against his estate without the assent of his creditors in number and value, as prescribed by existing laws, and the others provide that in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy the period of four months, mentioned in the thirty-fith section of the original law, be changed to two months, but such provision not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act. The period of six months mentioned in the same section of the original act is changed to three; but not to take effect until three months after the passage of this act. Then the seventh section of the committee's amendments in regard to attempts to deirand creditors was read.

Mr. OGLESBN, (rep.) of Ill., said he would be

amendments in regard to attempts to deraud creditors was read.

Mr. Oglessy, (rep.) of Ill., said he would be glad to see a system of general bankruptcy passed and remain upon the statute books of the country, for the people to become accustomed to it. He had seen it announced that the Legislature of his State had passed a resolution requesting the lillinois senators to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, but he had received no official notification of that fact. Ween such notification should be received the would respect and obey it. As long as there was a credit system in the country we should have a national bankrupt law, instead of repealing it and being thrown back to the old State system. He moved to strike out the words, 'or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of iotry days,''so that that class of persons should not be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy. He thought with that clause out we should have a bankrupt law which would reach around the country, and in time meet with universal layor.

Mr. Edmunds inquired what would be done with that class of persons if the gentleman's amendment prevailed.

Mr. Oglessy replied that the matter would be left under the present State laws.

Pending discussion the Senate, at half-past four P. M., on motion of Mr. Ramsey, went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1874. BILLS PASSED.

Mr. STOWELL, (rep.) of Va., from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill providing that the law which limits contracts in the Post Office Department to one year shall not apply to mail locks and keys, mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes postal cards or newspaper wrappers. He explained the motives for the bill, showing that it would be an economical measure, first in saving the annual advertisement for bids, and second, in the fact that contracts can be made on better terms, for

four years than for one year. The bill was passed. The House then took up the bill reported some days since from the Banking Committee, authorizing the National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland, to change its location to Washington and become the Citizen's National Bank of Washington.

Mr. PHELPS, [rep.) of N. J., who reported the bill, replied to the objections raised to it last week by Mr. Merriam and satirized Merriam for having made the harmless bill the occasion of a grand tirade against the authorities of the District of Columbia. His triend Mr. Merriam had selected the wrong speech out of his desk. He had thought that the bill introduced was a bill to change the name and authorize the removal of the Governor of the District. He might as well have

Governor of the District. He might as well have taken out his speech on the military career of General Howard or on the vindication of his own conduct in the salary bill. The removal of this bank from Hagerstown would not leave that town, of 6,000 inhabitants, without banking facilities, as it now had five banks. Whether the District of Columbia in taxing real estate and not taxing personal property acts on the right principle or not, was not, he submitted, pertinent to a decision of this case; but as the bill provided for an increase of the banks? And the bill provided for an increase of the banks capital, it would present a larger field for taxation by the general government.

Mr. Lawrences expressed his delight that his friend from New Jersey had had an opportunity of displaying his ingenuity and eloquence, but he would not attempt to follow him in those fields, which would carry him away from the merits of the bill. The point of his objection to this bill the other day was that while the government had to pay on its real estate, a large proportion of the tax of the District bank stock and other personal property was exempt. Alter jurther argument by Messrs. Lowndes, of Maryland; Todd, of Pennsylvania, and Chipman, of the District of Columbia, the bill was passed—yeas 147, pays 88.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair, on

ing the action of the government in relation to its financial policy and the depreciation of currency. He charged that the currency was depreciated for the express purpose of enriching the men who hold United States bonds, who bought them for greenbacks and did not then expect to be paid in any other form. It had been done for the other purpose of increasing, to the extent of the premium on gold the already monstrous tariff imposed on the country, through which American commerce had been driven from the sea and the cost of everything doubled. It had been done for the other purpose of making the government a gold gambler in the markets of the world, and controlling the prices on Wall street for political purposes. Whenever the government would abandon this policy and take its own paper for its own debts, that moment the country would come to the gold basis, but then every bondholder would elamor against it because it would diminish protection to the extent of the premium on gold, and the government officials would clamor against it because it would diminish protection to the extent of the premium on gold, and the government officials would clamor because their power over the commercial relations of the people would be destroyed. But the beople of the country were demanding it, and they would force it out of Congress whether Congress liked it or not.

Mr. Hereford, (dem.) of W. Va., spoke in favor of economy in connection with the army, aiming his criticism particularly at the battalion of engineers.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., discussed the relative cost of soldlers in the English and American ing the action of the government in relation to its financial policy and the depreciation of currency.

gineers.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., discussed the relative cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, the American being to the English as three

cost of soldiers in the English and American armies, the American being to the English as three to one.

Mr. Hawley, (rep.) of Conn., asked him whether he would vote to reduce the pay of the American soldier.

Mr. Cox replied that he proposed to reduce the strength of the army.

Mr. Cox replied that he proposed to reduce the strength of the army.

Mr. Hawley—Would you reduce their pay?

Mr. Cox—I did not say that. I do not belong to the war establishment and do not know what the pay ought to be, but I will not vote that a soldier or bayonet shall be used for the purpose of carrying out a continuation of the usurpation of Louisiana. This, he said, was a blazoning outrage, the people knew it, the House knew it, and the President himself knew it. This Louisiana business was a good deal like the body of death clinging to the republican party. They had had an illustration lately in the death of the Samese Twins. When England, or when Chang died, whichever of them died lirst, the other followed very soon. So Louisiana was the twin corpse of the republican party. If they could not revive it by any decent legislation the army should not be used for any such purpose. There was no need of the army for war with any foreign nation. American diplomacy could smile down any formidable danger from that quarter. He claimed that for all the purposes of an army a force of 15,000 men formed as good a nucleus as a force of 30,000.

Mr. Wheeler, (rep.) of Ohio, a member of the Miltary Committee, argued in layor of a reduction of the army and cost of transportation.

Mr. Gunckel, (rep.) of Ohio, a member of the Miltary Committee, argued in layor of a reduction of the army and read extracts from the testimony taken before that committee in support of his views.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who has charge of

the army, and read extracts from the testimony taken before that committee in support of his views.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, who has charge of the tolil, closed the debate, which, he said, had taken a wide range, including the subject of the tolil, closed the debate, which, he said, had taken a wide range, including the subject of the currency, free trade and protection, the proper treatment of the Indians, &c., &c. He proposed to confine his remarks to the pending measure. The tolil had been met on its very introduction by an assault from the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) as ill-advised and ill-considered. That mode of characterizing the deliberations of a standing committee of the flouse was a matter of personal taste and personal habit. At least ten gentlemen of the Committee on Appropriations were men of mediocre character and of mediocre legislative qualifications. He knew that one member of the committee (meaning himself) had devoted a month of patient, hard labor to the preparation of the bill, shudying every item of it more closely than he had ever sinoled any items in his own personal expenses, and he knew that after the bill had been thus prepared it was submitted to the entire committee; and yet, thus considered, it came into the House to be stigmatuzed by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) as ill-considered. He quoted from Mr. Hawley's speech on the Centennial Commission, and said he was like the man in Maine who was in favor of the Maine Liquor law, but was opposed to its enforcement. That gentleman had remarked that the Committee on Appropriations begged for mercy. Was it to receive it or was it to remain forever under shat gentleman's martial frown? Was there no hope for economy? Was there no balm

in this Gilead? Was there no physician here? Oh! yes; they were not atterly without hope. Here was the remedy proposed by the gentleman from Connectiont, given in that Feurth of July from Connectiont, given in that Fearth of July style which seems to animate all that gentleman's efforts since ne had become connected with the centennial exhibition. (Laughter.) Mr. Wheeler here read an extract from Mr. Hawiey's speech to the effect that the question of the reduction of the army should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; the Committee on Military Affairs, of which as Artemus Ward would say, the gentleman from Connecticut is "which." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawley, of Ct.—Lask the liberty to withdraw that suggestion and have the matter referred to the Committee on Commerce, or the Committee on Contingent Expenses, if it will sait him better.

Mr. Wheeler.—The gentleman is not begging for mercy, I trusty (Laughter.)

Mr. HAWLEY.—You will have due notice when I do.

Mr. Hawley—You will have due notice when I do.

MERTS OF THE BILL.

Mr. Wheeler—Now to the merits of the bill. This bill appropriates money enough to recruit 5.200 men in the next fiscal year. The theory of the Committee on Appropriations is that these men shall go to recruit the frontier regiments. If they will not suffice I will tell you where there are pienty of missing ramrods. Go to the houses of the prominent officials in Washington and take out of them the enlisted men who are acting as private servants, and put the army uniform on them and send them to their regiments. These two sources—the men who turnish the 5,200 recruits and the men who are engaged as private servants, degrading the character of soldiers, in the houses of officials and about the departments, will supply all the force that is needed for the regular army.

Soldiers as Servants to officials.

Mr. Ward, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Wheeler if he knew how many enlisted men were employed in the departments and in the houses of officials.

Mr. Wherler—That is a record which I do not care to make up. The sources of information are open to him as well as to any other member of the House.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, opposed the reduction of the army if it snould operate to withdraw works.

open to him as well as to any other member of the House.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, opposed the reduction of the army if it should operate to withdraw protection from the frontier settlements of Texas.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that during "the late unpleasantness" Texas had contrived to furnish several of the best regiments to the Confederate army, and at the same time to delend her citizens against the Indians.

Mr. Cobuen, (rep.) of Ind., contended that it was perfectly practicable to diminish the army, so far as Texas is concerned.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., expressed his conviction that the restriction of recruiting would not result in the saving of \$4,500,000 as suggested.

The Danger to the frontier.

Mr. Albright, (rep.) of Pa. asked where the House was to go for information on any subject if not to the Secretary of War, the General of the Army and such officials, and all of them had informed the Committee on Military Affairs that it was unsafe to withdraw troops from the Indian frontier.

Mr. Hancock, (dem.) of Texas, replied that

was unsafe to withdraw troops from the Indian frontier.

Mr. Hancock, (dem.) of Texas, replied that Texas had asked leave to put her own regiments on the frontier against the Indians, but the government had refused permission.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York—Does the gentleman know anything that prevents the State of Texas from arming its own militia and taking care of its own citizens?

Mr. Hancock—Militia regiments were organized and were dishanded by a special Executive order.

Mr. Dunnell, (rep.) of Minn., replied to the remarks of Mr. Wheeler last week when he intimated that the adventurous people on the frontier should be withdrawn within the line of civilization, and quoted from a speech of that gentleman when advocating the Northern Factic Railroad bill in which he depicted the great value of that section of country.

advocating the Northern Facilic Kallroad bill which he depicted the great value of that section of country.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, felt, from the extraordinary thunderbolt that had fallen on him, that he must have made a mistake in suggesting a doubt as to the ability of the Committee on Appropriations to take care of eleven departments of the government—one to each member. He should rather have submitted to have the whole question of the army committed to the fostering care of its beloved friend from New York. He should have admitted that every member of that committee who took in charge, one the navy, another the army and son, was better qualified than any eleven men selected by the Speaker for that special branch.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., coniessed that the lot of the economizer in the House was hard. The talk about economy would be the whilest vaporing if the Committee on Appropriation waited till the various other committees could report bills for the reduction of the various branches of the service which they had in charge. The session would nave passed away before any reform took place unless the appropriation bills compelled a reduction.

Mr. Chounsz, (rep.) of Ne., spoke of the neces-

reduction of the various branches of the service which they had in charge. The session would nave passed away before any reform took place unless the appropriation bills compelled a reduction.

Mr. Chounse, (rep.) of Neb., spoke of the necessity of keeping the military in Nebraska to protect the settlers against the Indians, and was answered by Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind., who defied any proof that a single white man had been killed by Indians in Nebraska within the past year.

PUT THE CARPET SOLDIERS ON THE FRONTIER.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., declared himself in favor of the smallest appropriations suggested for the army. He had been informed by a distinguished member of the administration party that there were 1,000 enlisted men in the District of Columbia. Let them be placed on the frontier. They were not wanted about the drawing rooms and stairways of Washington officials. Last year there was a force of nearly 2,000 men sent out with a surveying party for the Northern Pacific Railway, that great scheme which had done so much to injure the American character. In addition to that there had been a military force at the will of the Executive to overawe and drag down the people of Louisiana, which he believed to be not only the greatest outrage, out the greatest political crime, of the age. He would rather see the army of the United States without an enlisted man than see a President have the anthority to repeat the outrage committed on that State.

Mr. Garpield, (rep.) of Ohio, said that an

who held the responsible position of Deputy Col-lector in the office of the Tax Collector of Brooklyn for nine years, was arrested about a month ago, upon complaint of Collector Lemuel Burrows, charged with embezzlement. The complaint was based upon the discovery of the expert accountant. Mr. Seaman, that there was a discrepancy in the accounts of the deputy amounting to about \$3,000. He was arraigned and examined before Justice Morse. The examination resulted in his being held to await the action of the Grand Jury. After sojourning for three days in the Raymond Street Jail he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000. Messrs. Wallace and Lindsay, searchers in the tax office, gave the requisite bonds for his appearance. He was allowed to go at large, and visited the City Hall daily. Gill denied all knowledge as to the manner in which the discrepancies occurred, and emphatically protested his innocence. In the emphatically protested his innocence. In the meantime Collector Burrows and ex-Collector Isaac Badeau, together with several subordinates in the office, appeared before the Grand Jury in the case, and report has it that an indictment was found against Gili, which has not, however, been presented. On Monday last the expert represented to District Attorney Britton that he had made a discovery of a further discrepancy in the Tax Office accounts, and had found that there was \$1,500 stamped off on the tax rolls in 1871 which were not credited on the cash book. Mr. Britton had a bench warrant procured from Police Justice Waish on Monday evening for the re-arrest of Captain Gill. Two officers were assigned the duty of arresting the ex-Deputy Collector, and repaired at once to his residence for that purpose. He was not at nome. Search was continued yesterday about his accustomed haunts, but he was not to be found. Finally the opinion prevaited that he had fied for parts unknown. Speaking upon the subject of the rumored flight of Gill, Mayor Hunter said:—"If he has gone away I am disposed to believe that he was paid to fly by certain parties. He was in here yesterday morning. I sent for him to give him a piece of advice. I suggested that he snould explain to the proper authorities all he knew about the transactions in the Tax Office. He has valuable information. There has been devilish work in that Tax Office; for instance, these tax sales, where certain parties got assigned to them certain premises against which there were arrears of taxes, and had them stamped of as sold. There was a good deal of money made in that way. Gill knows all about it. If he has gone, rest assured he has been paid to go, He knows too much or certain gentlemen, and they could well afford to send him away and indemnity the condision."

Captain Gill was last seen at the City Hali on Monday morning. Segren will be explained by meantime Collector Burrows and ex-Collector Isaac

afford to send film away and indexing the men."

Captain Gill was last seen at the City Hali on Monday morning. Search will be continued by the police. The latter efficient body is still engaged in "looking after" Rudolph Kessler, the absconding bond clerk of the Comptroller's office. Kessler left Brooklyn three months ago.

LE BAL DES CUISINIERS.

The Société Culinaire Philanthropique" will give their eighth annual bail this evening at Irving Hall. The gastronomic and Terpsichorean arrangements are as near perfection as possible. The "menu du souper," published in our columns, is a document worthy of patient study.

THE GRANGES.

Seventh Annual Session of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

A MILLION MEMBERS REPRESENTED.

Review of the Organization, the Character of Its Work and What It Has Accomplished.

QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb., 1874. On Wednesday next the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry (very generally and erroneously called "Grangers," as if members of the Masonic Order should be dubbed "lodgers") will meet here. This is the seventh annual session, though to the public at large it may be considered the first, as it is barely a year since the move-ment began to be at all popular. Since the meeting of the Iowa State Grange, in 1872, the spread of the Order has been like that of a prairie fire, and its rapid growth of strength and increase of membership cause it to rank among the most singular of our social phenomena of later days. This Convention represents about 11,800 subordinate granges, with

A TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF NEARLY A MILLION, distributed through thirty-two States and two Territories, the Province of Quebec having also formed a provincial grange. While to Iowa belongs the title of the Ranner State it would seem as if she must shortly yield the honors to Missouri or Indiana, in which States the daily accessions to the Order may be numbered by tens of granges and hundreds of members. Missouri alone has 1,500 granges and 70,000 patrons. A year ago there were less than twenty granges within her

To review, however briefly, the results of this movement, would require one of the HERALD'S quadruple sheets, and even then much would have to be left untold. In every department and detail of Western life it has exerted an immense influence and has been a political, social and economical revolution. This was not surprising to those who had any previous acquaintance with the condition of the farmers, depicted at length, especially as caused by monopolles, in this correondence in January and February, 1873. They had for many years been growing poorer and poorer. The usurer was draining their pockets; the railroads, the buyers and the middlemen plundered them of their crops and bade them grow corn to be sold at a loss or consumed as fuel; manufacturers of agricultural implements taxed them fitty per cent on all articles which they needed; the county and State governments were extravagant and corrupt. Against all these evils the farmers had no remedy till the grange taught them that

UNION IS STRENGTH. The Grange organization and ritual were such as to insure its popularity among the farmers. It was a sort of innocent and comparatively inexpensive Masonic Order. The rural inhabitant, especially in winter, delights in gatherings of all descriptions. This offered a regalia, a great many offices, a number of degrees and consequent ceremonies, some music, a little feasting and a good deal of society, and so commended itself specially to the agricul-turist. It spread widely and became popular long ere its vast capabilities had begun to be adequately understood by its members. It was not long ere, as iron sharpens iron, exchange of views and debate began to teach the Patrons the reason why they were poor and to suggest a remedy by the very palpable means of co-operation. The carpenters or bricklayers united could compel the bosses to advance their wages; a union of railroads could keep up ireights; a few large dealers could run down the price paid for all produce; the farmers alone, though outnumbering all the other classes and guilds united, could effect nothing and were the prey of all. Hence there was a rapid rush to unite for every purpose, political or commercial; and though, in some departments, the principle may have been carried to extremes no one will be so bold as to deny that it has achieved

wonders. STATISTICS OF RESULTS. In politics the grange movement succeeded in electing two Judges to the Supreme Bench of Illito the ritual. There have been serious charges was backed by the full power of the railroads, and placed a majority of farmers' judges on the Bench in the circuits. At the fall elections the farmers cast a clear majority over all the other parties, and carried fifty-three out of 102, thirteen going independent, and the regular political organizations only securing thirty-six. In Iowa, without any preparation, it reduced the republican majority from 60,000 to 22,000, and secured sixty-seven votes in joint ballot of 150, where in 1873 the republicans in joint ballot of 150, where in 1873 the republicans had 120. In Minnesota the republican majority of 20,000 was cut down to 4,500, the republican candidate for State Treasurer was beaten and the Secretary of State only got in by the vote of one county, about which, to say the least, there was room for doubt, while, where the republicans had cast 108 votes in 147, they now only have eighty-four. In Wisconsin the republicans were oussed from the State government, which they had held for twenty years, and beaten by 15,000, where a year before they had received nearly 19,000 of a majority. In Kansas, from a majority of seventy-one in joint ballot, the republicans, though the Senate held over, giving them a majority of twenty-five to start with, came down to a tie. Grand as was this success, it has been

iron a majority of seventy-one in joint ballot, the republicans, though the Senate heid over, giving them a majority of twenty-five to start with, came down to a tie. Grand as was this success, it has been not been success. The contest is renewed in the Congressional districts, in November next, the resuits will be still more sensational. What they have been in that direction where votes and dollars have no power remotely adequate to affect them it is impossible to say, but the general purification of the political atmosphere, the warning to political leaders that honesty must hereafter be their only policy, and the impression upon the minds of officials that they are the servants of the people, have been equal to a new revelation.

In the matter of direct and indirect saving of money to its members the grange has been as notable a success. The railroads all over the West have been shown that the tarmers have the power as well as the will to control them; to prevent exactions or discriminations; nay, to wipe out frauoulent indebtedness and recover the roads from the hands of those who built them with the money of the people and have since administered their affairs recklessly and exacagantly. It is now only a question of time, for the farmers can fill the State Legislatures and courts and the national Congress, and in some of the states, as in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the roads have practically adopted the policy of colonel Crockett's coon of linistrious and prudent memory, and requested the grange not to shoot—they will come down of their own accord.

THE GREATEST FINANCIAL PROFIT has accrued to the Patrons in the comparative abolition of the system of middlemen and retailers, and the purchase of all articles in large quantities, at wholesale prices. The State purcusains agents buy everything needed by the granges or cash, and ship by the carload at reduced rates. On sewing machines, for instance, the granges of lowa receive a

CO-OPERATIVE MANUPACTURING
the granges have made several ventures which

have generally proved successful, though they sometimes have caused ill-teeling on account of suspicion that all was not fairly conducted. The purchase of the Warner patients for harvesters by the lowa State Grange caused much unfavorable comment, and, in connection with some other trouble concerning transactions by other State officers, has led to the secession from the order of one grange (Marion, 39), Hamilton county), and the threatened revolt of others. Still these manufacturing companies, particularly where they have been established to grind wheat or can corn, have generally succeeded. I notice in an lowa paper the following notice:—

The Patrons' Joint Stock Company, of Waterloo, on the 2d day of July, 1873, declared a dividend of 160 per cent upon the stock, only fifty per cent of which has been paid, and which dividend embraced only about one-nail of the profits accruing from the operation of said company from the organization up to that time. The profits of the company were, Incretore, equivalent to about 60 per cent upon the paid-up stock during that time.

Among other enterprises undertaken by the

Among other enterprises undertaken by the Patrons may be mentioned ASSOCIATIONS TO PURCHASE AND IMPORT IMPROVED ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES, mutual insurance companies for farm property, transportation lines whereby the farmers will ship their own grain in their own cars from their own elevators in the West to their own agents in the East, &c.

The social benefits of the Order have been equally great, Patrons speak especially of the humanizing influences of the Grange, the improvements in dress, the increased amenity of demeanor, the stimulated hapits of thought. The granges have in many instances established libraries, reading rooms and circulating libraries. A marked improvement in neatness and ornamentation is noticeable in domestic matters, and actual benefit has resulted from the frequent and general exchange of views upon all subjects of importance to the farmer.

So much for that which has been accomplished.

or views upon all subjects of importance to the farmer.

So much for that which has been accomplished.
So lapid has been the growth of the Order, far
beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, that the original plan, constitution and ritual
have been outgrown in many respects, and the
movement has assumed quite another direction to
that originally intended. Hence it is that much of
THE THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE,
which assembles on Monday, will be to amend the
existing constitution wherever it has proved inaccquate to the present requirements of the
Grange. At the same time, as will invariably occur
where there are large funds and ample powers under
the control of the officials, there are several questions likely to come up whereon debate will be hot
and personal.

tions likely to come up whereon debate will be not and personal.

Among the constitutional amendments desired or to be proposed one is touching

THE SECRET NATURE OF THE ORDER.

There are many who hold that a secret society is abhorrent to republican ideas; some object to it on conscientions grounds; others from reasons of religious belief. The Christian Cynosure and the organs and lecturers of the anti-Masonic body have made war upon the Order. Some of the Catholic bishops hold that a Catholic cannot legitimately join a grange. Others, more cautious, recommend that their docks shall wait till advice has been received from Rome. On the other hand, the conservatives hold that it is the secrecy of the Order which confers strength upon it, and that if it be once divested of that characteristic it would fail to accomplish any adequate results.

once divested of that characteristic it would fail to accomplish any adequate results.

Still more important is the movement towards SIMPLIFICATION OF THE RITUAL.

which has received the support of very many of those who offer the stronges' opposition to the proposed abolition of the secret features of the Order. It is calined that the Grange is a trifle expensive, and that there is a postive waste of valuale time, owing to the mulpilicity of degrees and the elaborateness of attendant ceremonies. Mr. A. A. Doescher, of Le Sueur, Minu., presents his case very fully in a recent letter to the organ of the Order in that State. He says:—

First-What is the use of so much ritual? Of course

the Order in that State. He says:—
First—What is the use of so much ritual? Of course we must have some kind of ceremony for initiation; but, according to my judgment, one-half or even one-ourth would be just as effective and far less wearisome, both the part of the same of the sam

deal.

Third—I consider it wrong to make any distinction among the members. Should not a brother or a sister be entitled to the full benefits of the Order just so soon a they have been obligated and paid toeir lees. I think

Fourth—I have heard it mentioned that we must have different degrees, so that we can the better guard against being inposed upon; but this, it seems to me, is a very iame excuse. Why can we not give all the signs and passwords as well in one meeting as three or four? I have heard a good deal about red tape. Have we not entirely too much of this?

passwords as well in one meeting as three or four? I have heard a good deal about red tape. Have we not entirely too much of this?

Now, as tac as the loss of time for business is concerned, the article referred to leaves little for me to say. We should make the reception of new members as short and casy as possible, so as not to loss sight of the grand objects for which the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has been inaugarated.

If we, like some other secret organizations, had no new business to attend to and no new aims in view; if our work had all been mapped out for us, and all we may be not be not been mapped out for us, and all we had all the new should lost well to the interest of the same way to the latest of the la There is a discrepancy between the constitution and the work propably an oversight. The third and fourth degrees should be conferred together, once a month.

It is consequently urged that one, or, at most, two degrees be substituted for the present ma-chinery which requires four in the subordinate Another point of importance is the frequent in-

made against granges which ha e violated the territory of other granges already established, and others against granges which have admitted Pa-trons without requiring the payment of charter fees. These practices will, undoubtedly, be repre-

trons without requiring the payment of charter fees. These practices will, undoubtedly, be reprehended as irregular.

A most interesting point is that concerning THE QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.
National Deputies Abbott, and Thompson organized a grange at Boston, composed of grain brokers and merchants, and a similar grange was formed in this city, it being claimed that grain dealers, miliers, &c., were eligible, being interested in agricultural pursuits. Grand Master Adams suspended the Boston grange, and the whole question will come up for discussion and decision this week. The partisans of the Boston grange are determined to press home their point, and deciare that if the Grand Master's ruling be sustained it will exclude some members of the National Grange, and the probabilities are in their favor. I recall to mind, an passand, the case of Capitol Grange, lowa, organized by Peter Melendy, United States Marshal of lowa, for the special purpose of inducting Governor Carpenter, so as to furnish him with political capital at the State election last October. That grange, composed of department clerks, was, I believe, never recognized and died stillborn.

Among the amendments of the internal economy of the Grange the most important will provide for the formation of an intermediate grange between the State Grange and the subordinate granges. Without any constitutional provision therefor it has become very generally the custom to form

and these have been found of great value and service to the Order. It is proposed to legalize this innovation.

In the same connection must be mentioned the In the same connection must be mentioned the movement towards a decreased representation in the State Grange. As now constituted the masters and past masters of the subordinate granges, with their wives, who are Matrons, compose if. This gives too large a number of members in many of the States, as in Iowa and Indiana, where the State Grange contains from 700 to 1,200 members. Says Mr. L. J. Templin, of Indiana, of the members of these unwieldy granges:—

With all their eagerness to do or say something of note and with all their inexperience in such business any one can see that the chance for rational deliberation or intelligent legislation is not very fair. Besides this, this method entails a very heavy expense on the Order. The daily expenses of the late session of the Indiana State Grange must have teen near \$2.00. Might not all the work of that session have been as well done by one-fourth of the men and at one-fourth of the expense?

Hence it is proposed, and the proposition meets with very general favor, that county granges shall be constituted.

The Basis Of Representation in the State Grange shall be calculated.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE GRANGE is a subject of discussion. One proposition is one delegate from each county grange and one additional delegate for every eight subordinate granges therein. Another is that the county grange consist of one member for each twenty Patrons in the subordinate granges and send one delegate to the state Grange for every twenty-five members. The former plan will, most probably, be adopted. It might further be stated that there is a very general feeling that the dues of subordinate granges to the State Grange should be largely reduced.

duced.
The subject of representation will also be dis-The subject of representation will also be discussed, especially as relating to the National Grange. It is held that the masters and past masters, whether of subordinate or State granges, do not always make the best representatives, especially as the best men are frequently made secretaries or elected to some other office. Hence it is urged that it would be better that the State Grange should elect a representative to the National Grange and each subordinate grange a delegate to the State Grange. This amendment will be strongly opposed and is not likely to be carried.

THE QUESTION OF POLITICS
will not, in all probability, occupy much time in discussion. In Wisconsin the State Grange forbade, under penalty of suspension, direct participation of the Grange, as an organization, in politics, though the Patrons as molividuals wrought the whole work of reform. The State masters have everywhere held the same language and forbidden dragging the Order into political strife, though the Fatrons have been in most cases urged to act outside the gates with all their ability, so as to secure the election of none but honest men and the success of the most worthy cause.

to act outside the gates with all their ability, so as to secure the election of none but honest men and the success of the most worthy cause.

The last and most important question refers to THE ACCUMULATED SURFLUS in the hands of the officers of the National Grange, at New York, which is currently believed to amount to something like \$80,000 or \$100,000.

There have been suspicions and charges that the officers have been speculating or profiting by these funds, and it is urged that the money should be returned to the subordinate granges by which in the first instance it was contributed. One proposal is to purchase a lot and build offices thereon in this city for the accommodation of the officers of the National Grange. This scheme is notly opposed by many, who condemn the expenditure as entirely unnecessary, and contend that it will be impossible to expend so large an amount of money without jobbery, another proposition is to devote the money to establishing a National Grange journal, to be supplied free to the granges, which is opposed on similar grounds. Yet another is to buy iltoraries for the subordinate granges, which is opposed on similar grounds. Yet another is to buy iltoraries for the subordinate granges, which is opposed, in that event, to establish an orphan asylum and schools for the children of poor Patrons left parentiess; another to expend the lunds in establishing a line of steamers and barges on the Mississippi to carry grant to New Orleans. But, after all, the only pian which is generally recommended is to return the money to the subordinate granges and to reduce the dues in future so that no further accumulation will be possible, that being regarded as a source of possible danger.

THE CAPMAKER'S STRIKE.

The Meeting Yesterday in Covenant Hall-The Circular Addressed to the Capmakers in Boston, Philadelphia and Other Cities—What the Employers Say-One Firm Agrees to the New Covenant Hall, Orchard street, was densely

packed yesterday afternoon by the members of the Capmakers' Central Union to discuss the prospect of affairs in connection with their present trade strike. The meeting, as on former occasions, was very orderly in all respects, and showed a high order of intelligence among the workmen. A few women were also present, seemingly anxious that matters should take a favorable turn. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ober, the President; Mr. Weiner, the Secretary; Mr. Murphy, a representative from the Silk Hatters' society, and a number of others. Mr. Murphy declared the hatters to be in warm sympathy with the strikers, and announced that the men belonging to his craft were being kept off the street by receiving loans from the society. He bitteri denounced a certain fellow craftsman named Fleury, who keeps a shop on Essex street, and who has been guilty of working for prices greatly below those authorized by the usages of the trade. Mr. L. Bloom presented to the meeting a letter from the firm of S. Wolff & Co., in which that firm agreed to accept the schedule of prices fixed by the workmen. The letter was accepted and the meeting resolved that the hands of the Messrs. Wolff & Co. might go to work to-day. A commu-nication was also received from the house of Hoonamann & Springers offering that the men should go to work at their own prices on Monday. The establishments of S. Corn & Bros., Phillip & Cohn and Marks Bros. & Thompson purpose having their work done in Boston, Philadelphia and other places outside of New York for the future. It was stated that Marks Bros. & Thompson had agreed to sign the men's price list, but afterwards declined doing so.

The association known as the Old Capmakers' Society sent in to the Central Union a donation of \$25, to be employed in aiding the strike.

The meeting agreed to send by mail a communication to their fellow workmen in Boston, Phila-

cation to their fellow workmen in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, asking the tradesmen
tuere to join in the strike, so as to make it general. The meeting agreed to send out the following
CIRCULAR.

To the Capmakers, Operators and Blockers of Boston, Philadelphia and Other Cities;—
Gentlern and Other Cities;—
Gentlern and other capmakers
in New York, and also with the fact that during the last
two years our trade has been very bad. But bad as it
was the chimax has been capped within the last six
months; for when in former times by reason of want of
work, we could can but little while we were partially
paul, during the last six months we could earn much
less even at a time when we had plenty of work. The
reasons for this state of things are the following:—
**Ifwe—Because of hard times and general duiness of

reasons for this state of things are the following:

Livit—Because of hard times and general dulness of trade.

Rood—Through the jealousy and selfishness of the capmakers themselves.

Phira—Through the jealousy and avarice of the capmanufacturers among each other.

When bad times occur wages are cut down because the employers are unwilling to have their profits curtailed, to run any risa so long as they can avoid it. They try to find in their employes the means of getting rid of the burden, and this they have been able to do through the disorganization that has existed among the workmen. The natural result was that the capmakers, operators and blockers, earned less and less cach succeeding week. But this bad situation of affairs was aggravated by the jealousy and avarice existing among the cap manufacturers also; for each one wanted to produce goods at a lower price than his neighbor, and tried to undersell him. Under these circumstances if the tradesmen, being the producers, were pressed to the utmost measure of endurance it cannot be wondered at. Now, the hands have no right to interiere with the business of the employers profited by the disorganization of the workmen in order to effect their plan of lowering the prices. As a natural consequence the capmakers of New York, pressed to the wall by the force of these circumstances, land down all their work in one day, as if by magic, and are therefore on strike.

This, our strike, as it is termed, we want you gentlemen of the other cities to support to the utmost of your ability—not by sending us money, but by adopting the same resolutions that we have passed here, for the plan work does not consider the plan of the plan of the amendaturers in those cities can get their work do not eneaper by you they will sell cheaper.

This, our strike, as it is termed, we want you gentlemen of the other cities to support to the utmost of your ability—not by sending us money, but by adopting the same resolutions that we have passed here, for the following reasons:—

First—if the manufacturers in those cities can get their work done cheaper by you they will sell cheaper.

Second—when, in consequence of this, the manufacturers here have to contend against opposition in other cities, and the dealers can get goods cheaper than in New York, it will draw our trade away. Although this inster contingency will hardly come to pass, we ask you to demand the same prices for your labor that we are doing here. We understand, as a matter of course, that your prices are no better than those we are getting ourselves. "Timed, we stand; divided, we fall."

"Let us be a united people of brothers."

CENTRAL UNION OF LAPMARES. W. OBER, President.

Mr. Julias Corn, of the firm of Samuel Corn & Bros., South Fifth avenue, one of the largest cap manufacturing houses in the city, says that an advance of perhaps twenty-five per cent on present prices could be allowed to the workmen; but when a rise of from 75 to 125 per cent is asked it puts all possible agreement out of the question. The blockers and operators make an average saiary, all the year round, of from \$25 to \$35 per week, according to the ability of the individual. Finishers did not make so much, their salaries ranging from \$15 to \$18 per week. Some of these had a number of girls employed at from \$3 to \$5 a week, and by this means raised the earnings of the finisher up to \$20 or \$25. The strike did not originate with this firm. The hands he employed were compelled to do as those of other houses who struck. This house employs from 100 to 125 hands. The greatest obstacle now in the way is the uniformity of prices fixed by the schedule of the strikers. Some shops do finer work than others, and therefore can afford to pay higher prices; others who manufacturing certain kinds of goods. The town we will be lost. Th

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the cigar makers, that has been going on for a number of days, is partly at an end by the employers having made a compromise with the men. The hands employed by Messrs. Stachelberg & Co., of No. 257 Pearl street, struck stachelberg & Co., of No. 201 Fearl street, struck on saturday but resumed work on Monday, an amicable settlement of past difficulties having been entered into between masters and men. The firm of Krebs & Smith, of the Bowery, are still pay-ing at old rates, the strikers in this instance hav-ing to content themselves with former rates.

CORONERS' CASES.

Death by Drowning. The body of Owen McKenna, native of Ireland, thirty-two years of age, was yesterday found float-ing in the dock foot of Leroy street. North River, and removed to his late residence, in the rear of No. 72 Grove street, where Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest,

Fatal Casualty.

Edmund Relly, a man torty-eight years of age and a native of Ireland, died at No. 500 West Forty-fourth street, from fracture of the rips and other injuries received on the 20th uit, by running against a box at Smith & Jones' manulactory of paper hangings, corner of Forty-second street and Tenth avenue. Coroner Kessler will hold as